



Conducted by Samuel Hopkins Adams.

This department has entered the second stage of service to Tribune readers. Primarily it was intended merely to separate the sheep of advertising from the goats—and hang a bell on the goats. But now it goes beyond mere identification. It embraces a human nature study of both sheep and goats. You are invited to assist. For every letter printed in this department describing experiences—pleasant or unpleasant—with advertisers of merchandise, excepting only patent medicines, The Tribune will send \$2.00, payable in any merchandise of any Tribune advertiser. For the most important letter each month a special prize of \$50.00, payable similarly, will be awarded. Name printed or withheld—as you prefer, but must be signed or we will not know where to send the prize order. Address: The Ad-Visor, The Tribune, New York.

Will you please publish for me this article of defence for the poor salespeople? I am a young girl of nineteen years, and small for my age. I live out of town and go to business every morning, being employed at John Wamaker's, for the holidays only. As I never was employed as a salesgirl before, I never thoroughly understood (and I think there are many more like me) how the salespeople—and especially the girls—were treated, but now I know.

According to J. S. G.'s letter, he would be the girls at my counter term grouchy, if he were to openly express his thoughts to us. He doesn't think it right that Mrs. Jones should be waited upon before he was, and he has been there so much longer than she. He seems to have an idea in his little coco that a salesgirl has a thousand eyes. She should know in just what order her customers come. Oh, no, that is impossible. If J. S. G. chances to have a dear little sister or a fond sweetheart that is helping out for the holiday rush, he would not think quite so much about it if he didn't get waited on in turn. If he only thought over how those, or rather us, poor girls were standing up from 8:30 to lunch hour, then on to 6 or maybe 6:30, the questions they are supposed to answer, etc. Between running and racing for the aisle manager to sign for a recent calendar or card that Mrs. Green wants charged, but will take it with her, it is a wonder we give as good service as we do. Not that we don't try to do our best, because we do, but some people would kick if they were in swimming.

If J. S. G. has decided not to patronize the store on that account I fear he will be left waiting more often than that before the holidays are over. Perhaps he could receive more attention if he were to trade at some country store, say at Tuckahoe or Sea Cliff, L. I. I am wondering if there are any other little salesgirls who agree with me on this.

Only the "Christmas rush" of mail prevented this appeal from getting into print earlier. Publish it? Why, nothing short of an injunction could keep a letter as real, and quaint and spirited—yes, and tired—as this one out of the column. What's more, if the little salesgirl will remind me, I'll reprint it just before the holidays next year. Meantime it is respectfully suggested to the thousands of shoppers who read The Tribune that they "hold the thought" in their future shopping.

The light is spreading. Here is a store in far Lincoln, Neb., which appreciates and adopts the Higher Standard of Advertising:

New Advertising Policy for 1916
Believing the Public Wants to Shop with Stores That Do Not Exaggerate in Their Written or Spoken Words,
RUDGE & GUENZEL CO.
Announce Their New Advertising Policy for the Year of 1916.
Comparative Prices
Will Not Be Mentioned

In the Newspaper Advertising Published by This Store.
While we have always tried to state "comparative prices" honestly, there may have been occasions when such prices were not stated accurately. In order to avoid every appearance of exaggeration or misrepresentation, we shall discontinue the "often-abused" practice of quoting comparative prices in our Newspaper Advertising. We will continue, however, to hold Special Sales and offer special values from time to time.

To the Rudge & Guenzel Company the Ad-Visor's congratulations and best wishes for the new year and the new policy. Only a store which has confidence in itself and its merchandise can afford to go on record with such an enunciation of principles.

The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline, which I would understand to mean an honest dealer; but not always so, even though disguised by clever Socoys. As a Socoys dealer on Broadway, in the Nineties, we noticed that, strange as it seemed, we were not getting as much mileage from our regular dealer as we did stopping along the road, and decided that we were probably getting short gallons, and dealt elsewhere; but for conclusive proof, while riding with a friend who has a gauge on his gasoline tank, we stopped at the above mentioned station with our gauge registered on one gallon, and told the attendant to put in ten gallons. After receiving the gasoline and looking at the gauge it registered a little bit less than eight gallons; minus a gallon we had received less than seven gallons instead of our ten. Of course, the attendant insisted that our gauge must be wrong, which wasn't so, as it was tested. During our argument, having a five-gallon emergency can with us, ordered five gallons, and when his pump registered five gallons the can had less than four in it. Is this a reliable dealer?

Certainly not. If the Standard Oil Company of New York intends to make good its exploitation of the Socoys sign as "the sign of a reliable dealer" it will need to organize a bureau of investigations, plus a board of censors, plus a detective service of its own.

This letter may be somewhat out of the ordinary, and may not be exactly what you are trying to bring to notice in your column, but it shows what advantage some people will try to take of the liberal policy of conscientious shopkeepers.

About two seasons ago I was connected with the men's clothing department of L. Hammer & Co., a Newark, N. J., department store, who, as you may be aware, have a very liberal policy of return. Along in November a customer came in to look at some overcoats. He finally selected one at \$35. This coat was of a soft material which was at that time in style. When he selected the coat his attention was called to a label on the sleeve, which read as follows: "This goods is fashionable, but is not guaranteed to wear." Nevertheless he purchased the coat.

Along about the first of February this party came into the store and complained that a hole was worn through the coat at the pocket, that is, on the outside of the coat, and he thought he was entitled to some adjustment. The salesman reminded him of the label to which his attention had been called, but he said it did not make any difference. He also said he was a traveling man, and admitted he may have rubbed a handkerchief continually against the coat.

However, the buyer told him to select a coat of equal value out of stock in place of the damaged one. At that time the annual coat sale was going on, and the coats which formerly sold for \$35 had been reduced to \$27.50. This party selected one of these overcoats, and when the transaction was completed he made a request for a return of \$10.25 cash, as he contended that he had paid \$35 for his coat, and the coat he had just selected was selling for \$27.50. Of course, the house could not see it in that light and refused to refund him the cash, and he left the store disgruntled. Do you not think the shop did all that could have been expected of it in exchanging the coat, and that the customer had "some nerve" and was entirely unreasonable? He certainly was looking for something "easy."

JAIN.

Seldom does the merchant's side of this species of transaction reach the public. The high class store simply pockets the loss in silence. In this case the purchaser had no reasonable claim upon the merchant. Due warning was afforded him at the time of purchase that the garment was not of hard-wearing material. Yet he seems to have demanded about everything except a partnership in the firm as his idea as an "adjustment." The Ad-Visor regrets that "Jain" didn't furnish the name and address of the dissatisfied customer. An interview with him on "How to Get the Best of a Square Dealing Store" might have made interesting reading in this column. Happily "store-hogs" of this breed are rather rare.

Lo! What have we now? A new form of quackery, or just another simple case of false advertising? Listen, my children, and thou shalt hear of the sterling qualities of a gum with a spear!

It helps endurance, steadies nerves, quenches thirst and guards against over-throat—all but cures cancer and tuberculosis. It is beyond me to determine the digestive influence of Wrigley's. All food digestion, excepting starch, is carried on in the stomach and intestines. Gum is not chewed while eating foodstuffs. Wrigley's, I admit, stimulates the secretion of saliva, but if saliva can act on foodstuffs which have already passed beyond the mouth the teachings of the medical profession must be all wrong and Wrigley's advertising manager right.

Julius Brandwein.

FEET FROZEN AS SHE FLED

Nurse Refugee Stricken by Cold in Serbian Retreat.

Still suffering from the hardships of a three-hundred-mile trip with Serbian refugees after the evacuation of Belgrade, Miss Sybil Eden, a Red Cross nurse, returned yesterday on the Tuscany from three months' service. For 100 miles Miss Eden struggled alone on foot through the bitter cold, but after that she had to be carried, as her feet were frozen. She leaned heavily on a cane as she came down the gang-plank yesterday.

Miss Eden's home is in Towaco, N. J. She said she understood that the two hundred thousand or more Serbians in this country will be asked to join the new Serbian army.

The Tuscany brought \$1,000,000 in gold bullion consigned to American bankers. To avoid submarines the ship made a wide detour while passing through the Irish Sea.

Among the other passengers were Commander Blackwood, of the Royal Navy, attached of the British Embassy in Washington, and Captain Sir William Wiseman, of the Canadian contingent.

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POLICEMAN REAL ART CONNOISSEUR

Suits Reveal Ex-Inspector McLaughlin as Collector of Corots and Troyons.

\$24,000 OF CLOTHES ALSO LOST IN FIRE

Items Include \$40 Pair of Pajamas—Money in Real Estate Did It, Is Testimony.

William W. McLaughlin, retired police inspector, was an ardent art collector, it has been discovered through the suits of his wife, Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin, against four fire insurance companies. The case is on trial before a jury and Judge Hough in the Federal court. The suits aggregate \$70,194.04, and are against the Royal, Etna, National and Orient companies.

Testimony adduced at the trial shows that the McLaughlins held paintings, etchings and other objects of art and clothes in the fire which almost completely destroyed the McLaughlin home, at 60 East Eighty-third Street, on February 23 last. More than six hundred paintings and etchings were in the house when the fire started, valued, together with other goods, at close on \$250,000.

Experts called by the plaintiff valued the etchings and paintings at far above the prices fixed by McLaughlin, who himself testified that he had been collecting the pictures for upward of thirty-five years. He also testified that he had invested in real estate while working on New York's "Finest," and now owned fifteen parcels in Manhattan.

While McLaughlin was fighting his way up from the lowest rank in the Police Department to the highest point that can be held by a member of the uniformed force, he bought Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turners, Greuzes, Millet, Corots, Troyons, Dupres, Schreyers, Landseers, Neuhouses, De Neuvilles, and etchings after Meissonnier and others equally famous in their craft. Among the pictures destroyed, he testified, were two by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which he purchased for \$1,000 and \$1,200; a Turner that he paid \$1,250 for; a Corot, valued at \$1,500; two Troyons, at \$1,500 each, and two Dupres, one of which he bought for \$200 and the other for \$1,000.

"I have been buying pictures for thirty-five years," the former inspector testified. "I bought them because they pleased me, that is all."

And that he bought wisely and well can be judged from the evidence, which shows—among the uninsured paintings—an oil, "The Game Hunter," by Landseer, for which he paid \$100; two De Neuvilles, one for \$75 and the other for \$100; a Jules Dupre, for \$50; two Troyons, at \$150 each; a Millet, "The Peasant Girl," for \$250; and a Delacroix, for \$500.

Models of style in clothes the entire McLaughlin family provided themselves. The two sons, Thomas and Edward, and the two daughters, Violet and Edna, with their parents, suffered a total loss, they testified, in clothes of more than \$24,000. And what was left untouched by the fire was valued at \$2,500. One pair of pink silk pajamas that cost \$40, whose it was or they were did not develop.

Another, a Japanese pink kimono, at \$125, and dresses costing all the way up from \$15 to \$500.

The insurance companies are contesting the claims on the grounds of overvaluation and on the refusal of Mrs. McLaughlin to appear and be examined in her own behalf. A statement issued by the company, which was among the first of the feature play organizations to appreciate the importance of the scenario, is in receipt of several offers for the dramatic rights to their motion picture "The Cheat."

The "Cheat" is an original motion picture, and the dramatic idea has created such a profound impression that several producers are eager to present it on the dramatic stage.

Strand Magazine Here Suspends. In yesterday's obituaries figured the American edition of "The Strand Magazine," published in New York in conjunction with the English magazine of the same name. A statement issued by Wendell Phillips Dodge, American editor, explained that the prohibitive cost added to publication through war regulations had compelled suspension by the London proprietors.

Distinguished counsel appear on both sides. William B. Ellison, assisted by Bruce Ellison and Andrew A. Fraser, is counsel for Mrs. McLaughlin, while Edgar Nathan, of the firm of Cardoso & Nathan, appears for the insurance companies.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow, Judge Hough's illness having caused an adjournment of a few days. A verdict for the full amount would mean the McLaughlins, because of the 80 per cent. insurance clause, would receive a net cash little more than \$35,000.

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SIX N. H. MEN CLEARED

Court Dismisses Indictments Against Those Who Had Had Separate Trials.

Cases against six ex-directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad who obtained separate trials from the eleven other ex-directors on the charge of conspiring to monopolize New England's transportation facilities were dismissed yesterday by Judge Hunt in the Federal Court.

Separate trials were originally granted by Judge Hunt on the ground that they became directors during the latter stages of the alleged conspiracy. Because of the action of the jury at the recent trial of the other directors, Attorney General Gregory, who moved that the cases be dismissed, felt that it would be a waste of time and money to put the minor defendants on trial.

The indictments dismissed were against Alexander Cochran, George F. Baker, Thomas D. Witt, Charles E. Theodore N. Wall, Edward M. Lillian and Francis T. Maxwell.

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